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No. 16918

號四月八年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1917.

日丁亥歲年六國民華中

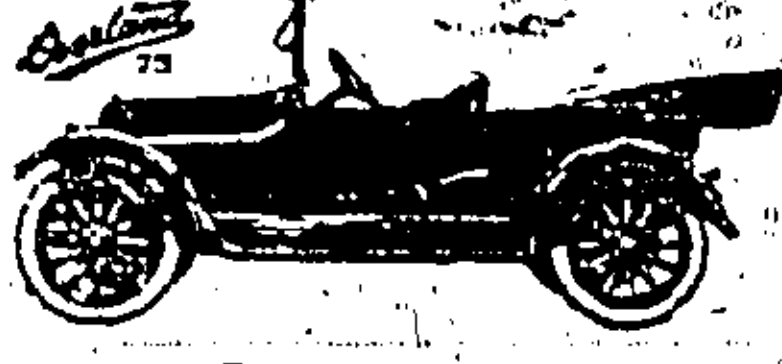
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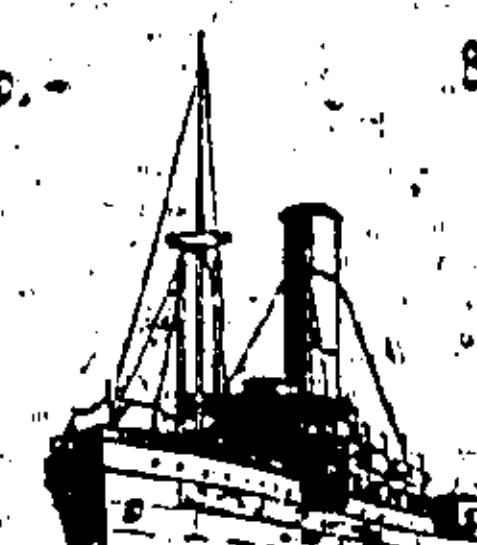
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Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE FIGHTING IN FLANDERS.

THE ALLIES' OBJECTIVES IN FLANDERS.

London, August 3.
The Times Military Correspondent
states that the objectives of the
offensive in Flanders did not include
the enemy main artillery positions;
hence, a large capture of guns was
not anticipated.

REPORT FROM SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

ENEMY ATTACK NEAR MONCHY-LE-PRÉJUN.

London, August 3.
3.15 p.m.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
The weather continues wet and
stormy.

The enemy last night renewed his
attempt to drive us out of our posi-
tions on Infantry Hill, eastward of
Monchy-le-Préjun. He attacked on
a front of half-a-mile and tempo-
rarily gained possession of portions of
our front trenches at two points.

Our counter-attacks have already
regained part of the lost ground.
We repulsed enemy attempts
south-east of Quenast and north-west
of Warfeton.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

HEAVY ENEMY ATTACKS NEAR CERNY.

London, August 3.
A French communiqué states:—
Bad weather continues on the
whole front in Belgium.

After violent bombardments on the
east and south of Cerny the Ger-
mans launched violent attacks on
a front of 1,500 metres. All were
repulsed by our fire with heavy
losses.

There has been an artillery duel
on both banks of the Meuse. It has
been especially lively in the region
of Avocourt Wood and Hill 304.

A French communiqué states:—
The bad weather continues in
Belgium.

The situation is unchanged.
A German attempt to rush our
lines, to the east of Cerny, com-
pletely failed.

ENEMY'S APPALLING LOSSES.

London, August 3.
Reuter's Correspondent at Head-
quarters, telegraphing to-day, says:
Since my last despatch there has
been a hurricane of heavy shelling
and determined counter-attacks.
The more the enemy launches his
masses against our withering bar-
rages the sooner must the end come.
It is impossible to estimate his losses
yesterday afternoon during a series
of assaults, but they must have been
appalling.

It is a striking contrast that while
the Hun infantry curse their artillery
for lack of support, ours praise our
gunners.

Our new positions south of the
Ypres-Commines road and the Ypres-
Roulers railway to opposite St. Julien
seem to be causing the Germans
great concern. They are devoting
their heaviest shelling there. The
French front, between Koortseken
and Bixchoote is also being shelled
heavily.

The situation on the whole front
shows no tactical change.
The weather continues deplorable.
A fowler August was never born.
Our prisoners' number well over
5,000.

THE GERMAN REPORT.

The German official report says:—
English advances on the Nieuport-
Westende road and westward of
Bixchoote and Langenmeck failed.
The enemy is bombarding Roulers.
Advanced engagements northwards
of La Bassée Canal, Monchy, and
Havrincourt favoured us.

We drove out the French who
penetrated our trenches on the Laon-
Soissons road. We captured the
southern exit of the tunnel of Cerny
and repulsed attacks on the left bank
of the Meuse.

THE WEATHER IN FLANDERS.

London, August 3.
The weather conditions in Flan-
ders may be imagined from the fact
that the average rainfall for the
month has been experienced in the
south of England during the last five
days. The weather cleared last
night.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S LATEST REPORT.

LOST GROUND REGAINED.

London, August 4.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
Our troops have re-established them-
selves at St. Julien.

Our fire broke up infantry masses
for a counter-attack to the Ypres-
Roulers railway.

We advanced to the south of
Hollebeke and regained nearly the
whole ground to the east of Monchy-
le-Préjun which we lost last night.

We repulsed raiders to the north-east
of Gouzeaucourt and to the south-west
of Fontaine-le-Croisilles.

We successfully carried out a raid to
the south-west of Lombartzyde.

The prisoners taken last Tuesday
now total 6,122, of which 132 are
officers.

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT.

A STUBBORN BATTLE.

London, August 3.
A Russian official report, received
by wireless, states:—
After a stubborn battle we retired
across the Zbrucz in several places.

Our troops are retiring between the
Dniester and the Pruth.

The enemy has occupied Falkai
and we evacuated Kimpolung.

THE GERMAN REPORT.

The official German report states:
We captured several villages on
the lower Zbrucz, captured Czer-
nowitz, and penetrated positions further
south.

The Austro-Hungarians are fight-
ing a house-to-house battle at
Kimpolung.

HOPEROUS VIEW OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

A COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

Petrograd, August 3.
The Commissioner to the South
West Front reports that the armies
under General Kornilov, especially
the Eleventh Army, regiments of
which recently retired of their own
accord, are now vigorously repulsing
all attempts by a powerful enemy
to penetrate Russian territory.

The Seventh Army, in impetuous
attacks in the Grisiatine region, took
a number of German prisoners.

The condition and spirit of the
troops denote a decisive reaction
giving ground for hope that the army
will carry out its duty.

(Continued on Page 5.)

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAYS
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS are on Week Days.

SATURDAYS

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

REPTIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
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Season and punch tickets, available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

WEDNESDAY,
the 8th August, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, PICTURES, &c., &c.

As follows:—
Four Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc.; Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room, Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.

3 Pianos in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, including Large Overmantel, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Also
Tennis Poles and Netting, Carpets (New and second hand), &c., &c.

A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, etc., etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 2000

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,
the 11th August, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

SUNDY HOUSEHOLD LINEN, Comprising:—
Large Turkish Bath Sheets, Turkish Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed Quilts, White Shirtings, &c., &c.

Also
A CONSIGNMENT OF
BRASS AND KINKOSAN WARE, Comprising:—
Ash Trays, Jardinieres, Flower Holders, Incense Burners, Vases, Finger Bowls, Ornaments, &c., &c.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 30, 1917. 1895

PUBLIC AUCTION

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

MONDAY,
the 13th day of August, 1917 at 3 p.m. at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria Hongkong viz:—
ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION "A" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 Together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 99 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April 1856.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101=8445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$34.45.
Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101=675 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$3.75.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
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Ice House Street, Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Liquidator of THE DEUTSCHE ARBEITERS BANK
or to
Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 9, 1917. 1777

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

FRIDAY,
the 10th August, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF
TOBACCONISTS' SUNDRIES,
Consisting of:—

Pipes of all Description, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Tobacco Pouches, Ladies Purses, Military Hair Brushes, &c., &c., &c.

Also
A number of Japanese Tea and Coffee Sets, Screens, Carved Nikko Tables, &c., &c., &c.

And
One Motor Cycle 3 H.P. in good running order.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2004

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

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ONE 16 BORE HAMMERLESS GUN BY "BLAND"

In Good Condition.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 31, 1917. 1970

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

THERAPION

SIAM'S POSITION.

UPHOLDS THE SANCTITY OF INTERNATIONAL RIGHTS.

The following Official Communiqué has been issued:—

It is now almost full three years since the war broke out in Europe, and Siam, voluntarily—proclaimed her neutrality, which she has strictly observed since the war began.

International law defined neutrality as the attitude of impartiality adopted by a third state towards the belligerents and recognized by the latter; and it is also said that whether or not a third State will adopt and preserve an attitude of impartiality, during the war is not a matter for International law—but for International Politics. The fact is that every Sovereign State, as an independent member of the Family of Nations, is master of its own resolutions, and that the question of remaining neutral or not is, in the absence of a treaty stipulating otherwise, one of policy and not of law.

Again International law states that a voluntary or simple or natural neutrality is a state that is not bound by a general or special treaty to remain neutral in a certain war, and, therefore, States whose neutrality is voluntary may at any time during the war, give up their attitude of impartiality and take the part of either belligerents. It does not constitute a violation of neutrality on the part of a hitherto neutral State to declare war against one of the belligerent parties, and on the part of a belligerent to declare war against a neutral. Duties of neutrality exist only so long as a State remains neutral.

In this great War it is shown by experience that in Siam it is far from easy, if not almost impossible, to maintain neutrality or an attitude of impartiality, because in these days of rapid communication the war in Europe has easily affected Siam, and the communities of interests and the nature of their conflicts are bound to make either side of the belligerents complain that Siam is partial to one side or the other whilst they were really observing neutrality.

Moreover, it is true, as President Wilson of the United States of America has said in the joint Houses of Congress, that neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved; and, in the American Circular to all neutral Powers it was stated that the President believes that it will make for the peace of the world if other neutral Powers can find it possible to take similar action to that taken by the American Government.

When any State like Siam finds that she can no longer maintain her neutrality with any advantage to herself and to the world at large, the only matter left to be decided by her is as to the belligerent side that she should join. She has, in her duty bound, to choose the side which is fighting not for selfish aims, but for International Rights and for the good of the world in general.

Comparison of the official statements made by Statesmen representing the Governments of the belligerents in describing this war and its objects, as determined on by either side, will convince any impartial observer as to which is fighting for the Right. A few extracts of quotations from such statements will be sufficient for the purpose.

The German Emperor in a speech from the throne at the beginning of the war said:— "What human foresight and ability are able to effect in order to arm a nation for the final contest has been done with your patriotic support. The hostility, which has been spreading in the east and west for a long time, has now broken out into a bright flame." And after describing the situation as an outcome of many years of active ill-will against Germany the Emperor stated:— "We are inspired by the indomitable will to maintain the place which God has assigned to us, for ourselves and for all future generations."

The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg in a speech in the Diet on the same day of August 4th, 1914, said:— "We are now in a state of self-defence, and necessity knows no law. Our troops have occupied Luxembourg, perhaps already set foot on Belgian territory. This is contrary to International Law. The French Government, it is true, declared at Brussels that 'she would respect the neutrality of Belgium,' as long as the enemy respect it. We know, however, that France stood ready for invasion. France could wait, but we could not. A French invasion of our bank on the lower Rhine might have proved fatal. We were therefore, compelled to disregard the just protests of the Government of Luxembourg and Belgium. The wrong, I speak openly, the wrong we thereby do, we shall endeavour to make amends for, as soon as our military object has been attained."

After nearly three years of war no amends for this admitted wrong have ever been made, but further injuries and wrongs have been continually inflicted upon Belgium by the strong hand of

Germany in the most cruel and inhuman manner.

The same speaker further went on to say:— "We have made to the British Government the declaration that, as long as England remains neutral, our fleet will not attack the North coast of France, and that we will not violate the territorial integrity and independence of Belgium. This declaration I hereby repeat before all the world."

The world knows that England had not declared war until Germany absolutely refused to respect the territorial integrity of Belgium. And the German Chancellor stated the object of Germany's fighting in the following words:— "We are fighting for the fruits of our peaceful pursuits, for the inheritance of a great past and for our future." Is it not clearly shown that Germany is fighting for her own interests, her future greatness and for herself alone, in spite of all the world, which Germany has challenged by the speech of the same Chancellor in the Diet on 28th May, 1915, in the following language:— "We all have but one aim and one purpose, we shall remain victorious even though a world of foes be against us."

Again in describing the war and its results the German Chancellor, Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, said in the Diet on the 16th August, 1915:— "The war, the longer it last, will leave Europe bleeding from a thousand wounds. The world which will then arise shall not and will not look as our enemies dream. No, this gigantic war will not bring back the old by-gone situation. A new one must arise. It Europe shall come to peace, it can only be possible by the inviolable and strong position of Germany. Germany never strove for supremacy in Europe. Her ambition was to be predominant in peaceful competition with great and small nations in works for the general welfare of civilization."

The last sentence, which seems bright enough, is marred by the declaration of Germany's ambition to be predominant over other nations.

On the other hand, the Allied Powers opposed to the Central Powers in America have declared in their reply to the American Note of 16th December, 1916, that their aims in conducting the war are:— "For a stable regime founded upon respect of nationalities and full security, liberty and economic development, which all nations great and small possess; that they desire above all to insure a peace upon the principles of liberty and justice, and upon the inviolable fidelity to international obligation, and to safeguard the independence of peoples, of rights and of humanity; and, that they associate themselves with the project for the creation of a league of nations to insure peace and justice throughout the world."

While the President of the United States of America in his address to the Senate on the 22nd January, 1917, states that: "no nation should seek to extend its polity over any other nation or people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own polity, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unaided, the little along with the great and powerful."

And in his Inaugural Address of the 3rd March last the President said: "that the essential principles of a lasting peace is the actual equality of nations in all matters of rights and privileges; the guarantee exchanged must neither recognize nor imply a difference between big nations and small, between those that are powerful and those of common strength, nor upon the individual strength of the nations upon whose concert peace will depend."

Again in his address to the Joint Houses of Congress on the 26th January last, the President said: "that the fundamental human rights, chief of all the rights of life itself, are the rights of humanity, without which there is no civilization."

In describing the war the President said on the American Flag Day: the great fact that stands out above all the rest is that this is a people's war, a war for freedom and justice and self-government among all the nations of the world, a war to make the world safe for the people who live upon it, and have made it their own, the German people included, and that with us rests the choice to break through all these hypocrites and patent cheats and masks of brute force, and help set the world free, or else stand aside and let it be dominated, a long age through, by sheer weight of arms and the choices of arbitrary self-constituted masters, by the nations which can maintain the biggest armies and the most irresistible armaments, a power to which the world has afforded no parallel and in the face of which political freedom must wither and perish for us."

It is evidently easy to distinguish, from the comparison of the above public utterances of both belligerent parties, as to which side is fighting for a selfish purpose, and which side is for equal international rights and for the good of the world in general.

As regards the war on the sea, which affects much more the interests of all neutral Powers of the world, the essential difference between the two methods of naval warfare can be easily distinguished, that is to say, the British method of cruiser warfare and the German submarine warfare. On the one hand Great Britain merely destroys things and commodities which can be replaced, but Germany, on the other hand, destroys human lives which are irreplaceable.

The reason why no lives have been endangered by the British method is not, as the German Chancellor chooses to surmise, that because all neutrals are willingly submitting to every and any measure that England has been pleased to decree, but because in cruiser warfare due notice and warning have always been given to all vessels which are the

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The only reliable
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Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

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Sold by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/11, 2/6, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers:
J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd.,
London, S.E.

object of search and seizure, and no destruction will take place until the warning is disregarded.

In the German method of submarine warfare on the other hand scarcely any notice or warning has been given. All kinds of vessels which are found by submarines are destroyed at the sweet will of the German commanders, and all human lives as well as all things and commodities are wholly lost.

And when Germany conjointly with Austria-Hungary had established the forbidden zone around the British, French and Italian coasts in the beginning of February last, all neutral Powers have protested.

What the German Government thinks of these protests will be better stated in the Chancellor's own words in the Diet on 27th February last, as follows:— "In their reply to our notification of that measure, the neutrals have waited upon us with protests and called our attention to the consequences which our decision must needs entail for their trade. We fully appreciate the inconvenience from which their trade will be suffering, and are prepared to do everything within our power to lend them our assistance, even to the extent supplying them with some of the raw products they want, such as coal and iron, but we must remind them, that after all it is the brutal tyranny exercised by England over the high seas, which prompted our reprisals. It is our firm determination to put an end to that tyranny, and we cannot allow any neutral interests to stand in the way of the measures we shall adopt for carrying out that purpose."

With such a dictum the Government has challenged all the neutral Powers, and there is no other way to settle the matter than to accept that challenge.

Siam is aware of the fact that, amongst the Allied Powers opposed to the Central Powers of Europe, there are several of them who are pleased to see Siam enter the war on their side, and can emphatically state that no pressure has ever been brought to bear upon her. As a measure of policy, therefore, His Majesty the King decides, when it is recognized by both belligerent parties that the war has become a World war, that Siam, in her own interests as well as of others, should uphold the sanctity of International rights by entering the war on the side of the Allied Powers, who are fighting for Rights, in opposition to the Central Powers of Europe, such as appeared in the Royal Proclamation of this date.

Bangkok, 22nd July, 1917.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERCURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND.

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1913 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 6th instant.
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2002

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 6th of August, 1917. Bank Holiday.
By Order of the Committee.
R. HANCOCK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 3, 1917. 2007

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN with experience as
TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER
required by Shipping Firm. State previous experience and salary required.
Apply—Box 450.
C/O "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 1991

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNEED BEEF
AND
CORNEED PORK.

PUT UP IN KESSE AND BARRELS FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

LESSONS IN CHINESE

MR. LI HUI YAT, a Chinese scholar, retired from the Government, has been a teacher of the Chinese language and literature in the Chinese University for the past 10 years. He has a good knowledge of the Chinese language and literature, and is a native speaker of the Chinese language. He has also a good knowledge of the English language and literature, and is a native speaker of the English language. He is a very experienced teacher, and has taught many students who have become successful in their studies. He is a very kind and patient teacher, and is always ready to help his students. He is a very popular teacher, and his classes are always full of students. He is a very good teacher, and his students all love him. He is a very good teacher, and his students all love him. He is a very good teacher, and his students all love him.

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITZKE & Co. in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

MONDAY,
the 27th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUNDRELL STREET, Hongkong.

ALL the pieces of ground situate at Yau-mat, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 900.

In One Lot
The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Ferry) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4000 Square Feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May 1893.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$90.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, solicitors for the Liquidator or to the Undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1939

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.
All Electric Traction, New Entrances, Electric Lifts, Fine and Lighting, European Bathing and Laundry Facilities, Hot and Cold Water by tank throughout.
Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 375.
Kowloon, Kowloon.
NITCHOLD.



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

E

QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE No. 616.

Today's Advertisements

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY

CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 87, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, August 15th, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers, an Statement of Accounts to May 31st, 1917.

GORDON & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, August 4, 1917.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE

CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the British Traders' Insurance Company Limited will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Nos. 3 & 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on THURSDAY the 16th day of August, 1917, at 12.15 o'clock, P.M., when the following Resolutions shall be presented for the consideration of the Shareholders:

"That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the printed statement for the purpose of identical Resolution is the Chairman of this Meeting."

Should the above Resolution be confirmed, a Special Resolution by the requisite majority the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

A printed Memorandum as proposed to be altered can be seen at the Head Office of the Company.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1917.

C. H. P. HAY,

per pro. General Manager.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

of the

PAPER PULP MILL

SITUATED AT VIETRY, (TONKIN).

THIS MILL is built upon a property measuring 15,000 sq. meters, and consists of the following buildings and machinery:

1. EIGHT brick buildings, with iron

pillars and beams, constructed from

steel, with sheds with corrugated

iron roof.

2. PLANT & MACHINERY of the

kind required for making Paper-

pulp.

3. Two European residences.

The above property will be sold by

Public Auction at PHU THO (Tonkin),

on the 1st day of September, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE \$100,000. (One

hundred thousand dollars Indo-China

Currency).

Further particulars may be obtained

on application to the undersigned.

CH. DE LANSALUT,

Solicitor for the Liquidator,

Haiphong.

Hongkong, August 4, 1917.

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO FOR MONDAY.

General Holiday.

General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, August 8:

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture,

Curtains, Pictures, etc., at Messrs.

Hughes and Houghs.

FRIDAY, August 10:

10.45 a.m.—Auction of Tobaccoists'

Surplus, etc., at Messrs. Hughes

and Houghs.

SATURDAY, August 11:

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Household

Linen, Dress-wares, etc., at Messrs.

Hughes and Houghs.

MONDAY, August 13:

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank

Dividend due.

3 p.m.—Auction of No. 7 Queen's Road

Central at Messrs. Hughes and

Houghs.

WEDNESDAY, August 15:

H.K. Tramway Co. Dividend due.

HONGKONG: Auction of Kowloon Island

Lot No. 200 at Mr. Geo. P. Lamont's

MARRIAGE

SILVA-HOYES.—On July 28, at Shanghai, F. A. de SILVA, to DANCY MAY HOYES.

DEATH.

PROWITT.—On July 29, at Shanghai, BENNET CHARLES PROWITT, aged 23 years.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1917.

END OF THE THIRD YEAR OF WAR.

THE third anniversary of the war finds the struggle at its zenith, both sides affirming confidence in ultimate victory, and peace as far distant as ever it has seemed. In a speech quite recently Mr. ARTHUR HENDRICKS, a member of the British War Cabinet, who has figured very prominently in the news of late, said it had been estimated that the total number of persons killed and wounded in the war exceeded the population of the United Kingdom. Of these seven million, or a number larger than the population of the county of London, had been killed. Of the financial aspect, he said it had been no less than eight or nine thousand millions of pounds sterling, and in addition a vast amount of fixed property, shipping and goods had been destroyed, amounting to many millions more; thus the impoverishment of the world by waste of life, waste of labour and destruction of material had been appalling. And still it goes on. While such reflections as these are inevitable on such an occasion as the end of the third year of the war, they lead directly to the question: "What are we fighting for?" And when we set ourselves to answer that question we no longer count the cost. Great Britain went to war for perfectly clear reasons. She went to war in August, 1914 in order: (1) To prevent Germany overrunning and dominating Europe, crushing France and squeezing the life and the liberty out of small nations (e.g. Serbia); (2) to keep her solemn treaty pledge with Belgium; (3) not to leave in the lurch our friend France, whom, up to a point at least, we were absolutely bound to assist by force of arms; (4) to save ourselves from being crushed by Germany, which, as Sir E. GREY foresaw, and as all intelligent and honest people foresaw with him, would certainly have been our fate—and our desert—if we had played the part of an embusqué nation and stayed at home to grab the trade of the world.

As a writer in the *Saturday Review* has put it, these reasons are founded on considerations of honour and considerations of self-interest: "we came to Belgium's aid through motives of honour and through motives of self-interest—i.e., self-preservation; and exactly the same applies to our action in coming to the aid of our glorious and virile ally France. Honour and self-interest or self-preservation are inextricably mingled in many affairs of life, both among individuals and nations. It is not disgraceful or low to wish to preserve oneself. On

the contrary, it is contemptible and cowardly not to desire to do so." Much the same reasons have brought into the war against Germany the great peace-loving nation of the United States and other nations remote from the actual centre of the war. At the end of the third year of the war we find that there are no fewer than fourteen nations of the world at war against the Central Powers of Europe. We have the British Empire (an agglomeration of countries in itself), Brazil, France, Belgium, Russia, Serbia, Montenegro, Japan, Portugal, Italy, Rumania, Siam, Cuba and Panama. Ere long we shall probably have China and possibly some of other few countries which still remain neutral more from a sense of fear inspired by their military weakness than from any inability to recognise that their highest national interests are menaced by the triumph of Prussian Militarism. The world is involved in a war such as history has never known. As General Sir WILLIAM ROBERTSON said "In one of the few speeches he has allowed himself to make, the war of small specialised armies has gone, and the war of nations has taken its place. Sir WILLIAM ROBERTSON cited a remark made to him by a distinguished man, that "in a war of nations the purely military element made up no more than 25 per cent. of the whole, the remaining 75 per cent. representing—the necessary labour of the civilian industries directed to a military purpose."

The company gathered on the platform included His Excellency Major-General F. Ventrill, the General Officer Commanding, Comptrolre and Mrs. Sandeman, R.N., Colonel Crisp, Lieut. Colonel John Ward, M.P., M. Roux, the French Consul-General, M. Steekmoest, the Norwegian Consul, Sir Ellis Kadoogie, the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., and Mrs. Chatham, the Hon. C. E. Anton and Miss Anton, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock and Mrs. Pollock, Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Mr. Middleton Smith, Mr. G. T. Edkins and Mrs. Edkins, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Mr. E. A. M. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Beswick, Mr. G. C. Moxon, Mr. J. H. M. McFutcheon, Mr. A. G. Coppin, M. McFutcheon, Mr. A. G. Coppin, Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Mr. Ho Fook and many others.

The first vessel to be launched, the *Chak Sang*, at which Mrs. R. Sutherland officiated, was prepared and at a given signal Mrs. Sutherland severed the rope, releasing the vessel which glided gracefully down the slip, Mrs. Sutherland breaking the customary bottle of champagne over the bows of the ship and wishing her good luck.

TWO NEW VESSELS LAUNCHED.

CEREMONY AT THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

Possibly at no other function connected with the launching of vessels built in this Colony, at any previous date, has there been such a large attendance as at the shipbuilding ceremony of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, this morning, to witness the launching of the two new vessels, the *Prosper* and the *Chak Sang*, built by that Company.

His Excellency the Governor, Miss Phoebe May, Miss Iris May, Capt. Edwards, A.D.C., accompanied by the Hon. Mr. S. H. Donwell, Chairman of the Company, ascended the steps to the platform from which the ceremony of launching was to take place, punctually at the appointed time, the Band of the 18th Infantry playing the National Anthem.

They were met at the top of the steps by Mr. R. M. Dyer, Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., and also by Mr. and Mrs. R. Sutherland.

The company gathered on the platform included His Excellency Major-General F. Ventrill, the General Officer Commanding, Comptrolre and Mrs. Sandeman, R.N., Colonel Crisp, Lieut. Colonel John Ward, M.P., M. Roux, the French Consul-General, M. Steekmoest, the Norwegian Consul, Sir Ellis Kadoogie, the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., and Mrs. Chatham, the Hon. C. E. Anton and Miss Anton, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock and Mrs. Pollock, Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Mr. Middleton Smith, Mr. G. T. Edkins and Mrs. Edkins, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Mr. E. A. M. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Beswick, Mr. G. C. Moxon, Mr. J. H. M. McFutcheon, Mr. A. G. Coppin, M. McFutcheon, Mr. A. G. Coppin, Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Mr. Ho Fook and many others.

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Immediately after the launching of the *Prosper* was proceeded with, Miss Phoebe May officiating.

There was a slight delay after Miss May had severed the rope, but after a few seconds the ship began to move and completed a launch equally as successful as that of the *Chak Sang*. Miss May's parting words being: "I christen you *Prosper*."

The company then proceeded to a large hall to drink the toasts of the newly-launched vessels.

The Hon. Mr. S. H. Donwell said:—Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen—

It is not altogether a coincidence that these two boats are being launched on one day. A great effort has been made by the staff of the Dock Co. to get them ready for launching on the 3rd anniversary of the war as a message to the Mother Country that every corner of the Empire is determined to circumvent the piratical submarine campaign of the enemy and carry the war to a victorious conclusion. The Prime Minister in a memorable speech—made upon the entry of America into the war—used these words:

"The road to victory: the guarantee of victory: the absolute assurance of victory is one word—ships—and in a second word—ships—and in a third word—ships—"

I hope those words will echo through every department of our shipbuilding Company from the Board room to the smithy. Our contribution on this occasion is two, and if I am not mistaken His Majesty the King and the people at home will appreciate this silent concrete testimony of our determination, better than any effusively worded message of loyalty.

The contribution is perhaps not large—not much, you may say, to make a ship about, but together they represent over 700 tons weight on our side of the scale in this terrible tug of war, and who can say that 700 tons may not be the means of just pulling the Germans over the side. At any rate, that is the spirit in which we shipbuilders, employers and employees, have to tackle the work that comes our way, and as far as the employees of this yard are concerned,

we are not only pulling their own weight, but the weight of their fellows who are fighting for us at the front. Of course we must not overlook the fact that one of our leading papers holds the opinion that although we may get work, we shall be unable to undertake it on account of lack of material. An early closure of all the yards in the Colony has been predicted owing to the difficulty of getting steel from home. Fancy this bee-hive of industry idle! Not a very attractive picture. One I can imagine any German gazing at with admiration. For my part I refuse to look at it. I will go further. I will metaphorically turn its face to the wall and write this on its back: "The H. K. & W. Dock Co. have enough material in stock and on the way to undertake any reconstructional and repair work they can get during the next two years." As a matter of fact that is almost a facsimile of the advertisement we asked our London agents to insert in the shipping paper *Freight*, a few days before the appearance in the press of the article I refer to. As to new work, there are other sources of supply for steel than home and if our Allies, the United States of America, cannot supply us with all we want I shall be extraordinarily surprised.

The *Prosper* is a sister of the *Helikon* and has been built for Messrs. Hans Kaier & Co., of Norway. Under the mutually satisfactory arrangements made, she will be run by British owners and will fly the British flag for the duration of the war and for six months afterwards. Then she will revert to her Norwegian owners, and I earnestly hope she will come safely through and eventually make some amends to the Norwegian nation for the enormous amount of tonnage they have lost in the practical practices of Germany.

The *Chak Sang* is a sister of the *Kwai Sang* and is for our old friends the Indo-China S. N. Co. I venture to think they will not want to promise more than that she shall be as satisfactory as the *Kwai Sang*, which was delivered to them recently. We are proud of the *Chak Sang*, though I say it myself. There is nothing like blowing one's own trumpet in this life, and in this case I am fairly sure Mr. Anton will join in the chorus. If British owners at home still doubt our capabilities, I hope they will one day have an opportunity of inspecting either the *Kwai Sang*, *Chak Sang*, *Prosper* or *Helikon*. They will have to come to us after the war to build ships for them. Our labour facilities make this a foregone conclusion. They will come with greater confidence if they have seen what manner of work we can turn out. It is Mr. Dyer's pleasant duty to officially thank the two ladies who have assisted us this morning, but I feel that I am not encroaching on his preserves in saying one word. Of all the war work done by the women of Hongkong—and I would lack it against any other like number of square miles of the British Empire—nothing ranks of more importance at the present time than the little ceremony two of them have performed this morning. I had first to convince the Second Assistant Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department of this fact before she would even ask Mr. Tatcher for leave. Once convinced, however, she has put her back to the wheel, and you will all agree that she has done great credit to her illustrious mother, who recently let slip the great *Andalus*. As to Mrs. Sutherland, this is the fourth christening she has been directly interested in. The other three were boys, and as all four are vital requirements of the nation I think that is a record that any woman may well be proud of. Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to join with me in drinking long life and prosperity to the *Prosper* and *Chak Sang* and to their respective owners, Messrs. Hans Kaier and Co. and Messrs. the Indo-China S. N. Co. Ltd.

The Company then rose and drank the toast as proposed.

M. STECKMOEST, the Norwegian Consul said:—Your Excellency, Ladies and gentlemen. On behalf of the owners of the *Prosper*, I thank the Chairman of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company Ltd., for his kindness and the expressions he has given voice to with regard to the *Prosper*. I should like to say, on behalf of the owners of the *Prosper*, that the ship will be a credit to the firm that has built her, and I feel sure she will prove to be a splendid vessel for the Norwegian Mercantile Marine, and that Norwegian shipowners would be well pleased if they could get more orders executed by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company. There are two Dock Companies now in the Colony and I think ultimately, Hongkong ought to become the shipbuilding centre of the East. The Norwegian Mercantile Marine, before the war, totalled somewhere about 2,700,000 tons, and as far as I can ascertain, it has lost, up to the present, about 800,000 tons. With regard to the name of the new ship—*Prosper*—she has been named after a ship of the same name, which she is intended to replace. The first ship was lost off the coast of France in 1916, when she was on a voyage from the United States to France with a large quantity of railway material on board.

On behalf of the owners I thank Your Excellency, the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, and also Miss May for the part you have all taken in christening what had been a loss to the Mercantile Marine of Norway.

Mr. Steekmoest then proposed a toast to the health of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company Limited, which was heartily responded to.

The Hon. Mr. C. E. ANTON, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company Ltd., General Managers of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., for whom the *Chak Sang* has been built, said:—Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen. I have to thank the Chairman of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, for the kindly remarks he has made about the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company. The two Companies have had very friendly business relations extending over a long period of years, and I think we can say that the reason it has been so friendly has been through a mutual spirit of give-and-take. We expect good work from the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company and we always get it. The *Kwai Sang*, recently built by the Dock Co., is an excellent ship and there is no reason to doubt that the *Chak Sang* is equally good work. It is an unique experience to most of us to see the launch of two ships on the one day, at the one yard. I have only seen it once before, and that many years ago. The shipbuilding industry of Hongkong is a very great asset to the Colony. Shipbuilding yards here have very many advantages over some of the shipbuilding yards at home, but they have one disadvantage and that is that they have to get their steel out from home for their ship plates and boiler plates. But I can see a possibility of having our own steel works in Hongkong, since we have iron ore very near and lots of coal in Kwangtung. It only wants enterprise to have those steel works established. The Norwegian Consul has proposed the health and prosperity to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company and I need not do it again.

Mr. R. M. DYER, after thanking Mrs. Sutherland and Miss May for their kindness in coming there to launch the vessels, presented Mrs. Sutherland with a diamond and amethyst pendant, and Miss May with a gold brooch.

His Excellency the Governor then said:—Ladies and Gentlemen. It is not infrequently that I am called upon to make a speech on behalf of my wife. I don't like it, but I regard it as part of the responsibilities incident to the married state. But I certainly never bargained to make speeches for my daughters. Certainly not under conditions in which I get nothing and my offspring gets a handsome present. But I must not be jealous. She wishes to thank the Company very much for the very handsome present they have made to her. She thinks it the most easily earned thing she has ever succeeded in acquiring. She does not prize it any the less, and will even treasure it as a memento of this visit, on the anniversary of the outbreak of war, to the premises of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company to take a leading part in adding another contribution from Hongkong to the Empire's military resources. Her knowledge of these premises and of the splendid work done therein is derived from two inanimate objects—one the steam-launch *Victoria*, a very old friend of the family ever since the time that her daddy took her mummy out snipe shooting in it to Deep Bay over the week-end of their honeymoon week. The launch is 30 years old, but when her present overhaul is completed she will be as good as new. Her engines are the original engines put into her 30 years ago and enable her still to hold her own against any launch in the harbour. I think that is a record. The other object lesson by which Phoebe judges the Dock Company is the little yacht named after her sister, the *Diane*, launched from this yard 15 years ago, and raced hard now for 15 consecutive seasons. Phoebe says that despite the yacht's age she and her sister Iris are ready to take on anyone and anything in the shape of a yacht, of about the same tonnage in any weather. They won all the hard weather races in her last season. The little yacht is as good as ever she was. That, I think, constitutes another record. Phoebe says she does not know much about monsters of steel and iron such as she has just launched, but judging from the workmanship put into the two little vessels I have mentioned, she presumes that this vessel, as her name *Prosper* denotes, will be a great success and will have as brilliant and as lucky a career as the little ships I have mentioned. She wishes to congratulate Mr. Dyer and the able staff working under him on the production of so fine a vessel and she has asked me to specially mention two old friends of the family, *Chief* and *Bob* Roy Mr. Logan, who had a hand in the construction of the *Victoria*. (It afforded me peculiar pleasure to recommend a son of his for a commission with the Armies in France) and Mr. "Chips" Davidson who tends the *Diane* during her annual refit as tenderly as a mother would her child. And now let us once more wish God speed to the *Prosper*. She is going forth to take her place in the British mercantile marine which has played, and is still called upon to play, such an important part in the great war which the Empire and its gallant Allies are waging for freedom and liberty. The Germans, unable to beat on land the splendid armies which British patriotism and British doggedness have succeeded in raising and equipping, think that they can destroy at sea the British mercantile marine, and thus bring old England to her knees. British constructors and British officers of the mercantile marine have

answered, "Go to, and do your worst." You will have learned from the recently reported speech of Mr. Lloyd George how the struggle between German submarines and the British mercantile marine stands. It is certain that the result is going to be another great disillusionment for the Kaiser and his advisers. Ladies and Gentlemen, Hongkong is proud of the *Prosper*. She represents one more item in the many and great contributions of this Colony to the successful prosecution of the war.

Mr. R. SUTHERLAND said that he would like to thank the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company for the honour done to Mrs. Sutherland in asking her to launch the *Chak Sang*. He remembered that at one time he was very pessimistic with regard to the launch of the *Chak Sang* and the chances of getting her launched during the war, and he expressed those views to Mr. Dyer, but Mr. Dyer had said: "Don't worry—you shall have the boat all right," and they had got her that day. He drew attention to the fact that some ten or twelve years ago they had built for them by the same Company the *Diane*, and that vessel had been running day and night in a trade which tried her to the utmost, but that vessel was as good today as when she was first built. He thanked Mr. Dyer for the handsome presents to the two ladies who had launched the vessels that day. This concluded a very interesting ceremony, and the Company broke up.

PARTICULARS OF THE VESSELS.

S.S. "CHAK SANG."

DIMENSIONS.

Built by the Hongkong and Whampoa

Dock Company, Limited, Hongkong, for

Messrs. The Indo-China Steam Navigation

Company, Limited.

Length overall... 301' 0"

Length between perpendiculars 290' 0"

Breadth moulded... 42' 0"

Depth moulded... 25' 0"

The vessel is built to Lloyd's highest

class and for passenger certificate.

The gross tonnage is 2,320 tons and dead-

weight carrying capacity 3,500 tons on

Lloyd's freeboard.

She is of the two deck type with poop,

bridge, and top-gallant forecastle. Bulk-

heads to upper deck and one forming

a deep tank, the second deck abate

machinery space. Cellular double bot-

tom all fore and aft, reserve feed under

engine and dry tank under boilers.

Steam steering gear amidships. Six

steam winches operating six derricks

mounted on tables on two masts.

Accommodation amidships for passen-

gers and officers the cabins being fitted

in modern style. The second class and

to uprigger staff are berthed in the

poop. The ship is electrically lighted

throughout and the latest type of wire-

less is installed.

The machinery consists of one set of

triple expansion engines of 1,600 in-

dicated horse power and two main

boilers 14' 2" diameter x 10' 6" long,

working pressure of 180 lbs.; one donkey

boiler 8' 6" diameter x 8' 6" long working

pressure 100 lbs.

The auxiliary machinery comprises a

separate centrifugal circulating pump,

two Weir feed pumps and heater, large

ballast pump, and two donkey feed

pumps, and a Weir evaporator capable

of producing daily 15 tons of water.

The sea-going speed of the "Chak

Sang" will be 11 knots per hour.

S.S. "PROSPER."

DIMENSIONS.

Built by the Hongkong and Whampoa

Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong, for Messrs.

Hans Kaier & Co., Drammen, Norway.

Length overall... 290' 0"

Length between perpendiculars 270' 0"

Breadth moulded... 40' 0"

Depth moulded... 21' 6"

The vessel is built to Lloyd's highest

class and to Board of Trade require-

ments. The gross tonnage is approxi-

mately 2,170 tons and dead weight car-

rying capacity 3,000 tons Lloyd's free-

board.

She is of the two deck

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

UNPARALLELED
SUBMARINE
ATROCITY.38 MEMBERS OF A CREW
DELIBERATELY DROWNED.

London, August 3.—An unparalleled submarine atrocity, namely the deliberate drowning of thirty-eight of the crew of the steamer *Belgian Prince*, is related by three survivors who were rescued by a patrol boat after fearful sufferings.

The steamer was torpedoed on Tuesday evening, 200 miles from land. The submarine shelled and destroyed the wireless, took the captain aboard, and mustered the crew on the deck of the submarine, deprived most of them of their outer clothing and life-belts, destroyed the boats and thereafter submerged carrying many of the crew. Others swam or floated until they sank exhausted or died of exposure.

THE TURKISH FRONT.

A SEQUEL TO GENERAL VON
FALKENHAYN'S VISIT.

London, August 3.—Following reports that General von Falkenhayn visited the Turkish front at Gaza it is stated from Athens that the Turkish military authorities are at present giving attention to the campaign in Syria and have concentrated large forces at Aleppo for use either in Mesopotamia or at Gaza, according to the development of the operations.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

ATTITUDE OF BRITISH
LABOUR.

London, August 3.—The *Times* states that the majority of Mr. Henderson's colleagues in the Government are determined to do their utmost to convince the Trade Unions to vote against the recommendation of the Party Executive to accept the invitation to the Stockholm Conference.

MEANWHILE THE CONFERENCE

of Allied and Neutral Seamen, including Officers, has been summoned in London for the 17th inst., or a week after the Labour Party Conference, to deal with the question of the submarine murders of seamen.

The Executive of the Trade Unions yesterday decided to adhere to the resolutions not to meet enemy representatives.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

A DEMAND FOR MORE LINERS.

London, August 3.—The leading shipowners have memorialised the Premier urging the re-building of liners, and not merely cargo steamers.

THE PROFITS TAX IN AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, August 3.—The Government has temporarily withdrawn the War-time Profits Tax Bill and will probably introduce important amendments to the measure.

EXPECTED RESIGNATION OF
ANOTHER
FRENCH
MINISTER.

Paris, August 3.—As the majority of the Socialists voted against the Government in the Chamber on the question of attending the Stockholm Conference, it is reported that M. Albert Thomas, the Minister of Munitions, may resign.

M. Pringle, Minister of War, temporarily takes over the Ministry of Marine.

ROYALIST AGITATION IN ATTICA
AND BOETIA.

Athens, August 3.—A state of siege has been proclaimed in Attica and Boetia owing to a Royalist agitation.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 3.—Silver is quoted at 40½d. There is small demand, and scanty supplies.

RUSSIAN ARMY COMMANDERS.

ONE ARRESTED; ANOTHER
TREACHEROUSLY
KILLED.

Petrograd, August 4.—General Gourko, ex-Commander on the Western front, has been arrested.

General Erdely, Commander of the Eleventh Army, has been killed, having been treacherously shot in the back.

RUSSIAN MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

Petrograd, August 4.—The resignation of M. Tchernoff, Minister of Agriculture, has been accepted.

M. Arkseutov, Chairman of the Executive of the Peasants' Deputies' Council, has been appointed Minister of the Interior.

THE WAR ANNIVERSARY.

MESSAGE FROM GENERAL
BOTH.

London, August 3.—The war anniversary messages include one from General Botha who says:—

"At the close of the third year of this terrible world war we can only reiterate what we said last year: let us press on to complete victory."

GERMAN SUBMARINES IN DUTCH
HARBOURS.

Amsterdam, August 3.—A Berlin semi-official report states that the result of an investigation by an International Commission at The Hague is that German submarines 176 remain interned in Holland and that 130 will be released.

BRITISH MINISTRY OF
RECONSTRUCTION.

London, August 3.—The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Bill establishing a Ministry of Reconstruction.

MONEY CHANGERS.

NEW REGULATIONS.

New regulations made by H. E. The Governor are as follows:—

The following conditions shall apply to the issue of all existing and future money changers licences:—

1. Every money changer shall keep account books in such form as the Captain Superintendent of Police shall direct, and such account books shall contain the following particulars:—

(a) An account of every transaction whatsoever entered into by the money changer with respect to any silver dollars, whether such silver dollars be bought or sold or exchanged or otherwise dealt in, and whether the transaction be completed or be a contract for future completion.

(b) Sufficient information to enable a balance to be struck at any moment for the purpose of ascertaining the stock of silver dollars in the possession of the money changer.

(c) Such other particulars as the Captain Superintendent of Police may direct.

2. If the stock of silver dollars in the possession of any money changer differs at any time from the balance as ascertained from the said account books, or if any account book kept by any money changer in pursuance of these regulations is ascertained to contain any false entry, it shall be lawful for the Captain Superintendent of Police to cancel the licence of the money changer.

3. Every money changer shall furnish to the Captain Superintendent of Police on the 1st and 15th day of each month a return in such form as the Captain Superintendent of Police may direct showing the number of silver dollars bought, sold, or exchanged by such money changer during the preceding half month.

4. Every money changer shall permit any police officer who may be authorised in writing thereto by the Captain Superintendent of Police to examine all his account books, to search his premises and to examine all the silver dollars in his possession or under his control at the date of such search and examination.

A story about the late Lord Kitchener, who was, according to "Everybody," the most distinguished bachelor in the world, is told in that magazine. When he was in India a young member of his staff asked for a furlough in order to go home and be married. Kitchener listened to him patiently, then he said, "You're not yet twenty-five. Wait a year. If then you still desire to do this thing, you shall leave." The year passed. The officer once more proffered his request. "After thinking it over for twelve months," said Kitchener, "you still wish to marry?" "Yes, sir." "Very well, you shall have your furlough. And frankly, my boy, I scarcely thought there was so much constancy in the masculine world." The staff officer, the story concludes, marched to the door, but turned to say as he was leaving, "Thank you, sir. Only it's not the same woman."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLE IN
FLANDERS.

VIOLENT ENEMY ATTACKS.

London, August 2.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The enemy, in the morning, and afternoon, violently and unsuccessfully attempted to recover ground north-eastwards of Ypres. Strong forces repeatedly attacked, regardless of the increasing severity of the losses, the positions between the Ypres-Roulers railway, and St. Julien. We, in every case, broke up and dispersed the advancing lines. We raided north-eastward of Gueugne Court, and inflicted many casualties.

GERMANS SERIOUSLY PERTURBED.

London, August 3.—Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says:—

The semi-winter weather continues. The low, leaden sky and dense drizzle is imposing the very maximum of difficulties upon the operations. Notwithstanding there has been much severe fighting in the past 24 hours.

The Germans are manifestly seriously perturbed by our gaining so much high ground along the Pilken Ridge. They launched several desperate counter-attacks, and although these were repeatedly checked by our intense artillery fire, yet at places they reached the stage of hand-to-hand fighting of a ferocious character. The Huns are clearly throwing in their best *Sturmtruppen* to try to retrieve the situation.

LAST TUESDAY'S FIGHT.

FURTHER DETAILS.

London, August 3.—Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, in the afternoon, filling in the details of Tuesday's battle, says:—Our infantry waves passed in the dark, and did not detect parties of Germans crouching in shell-holes. Consequently, they suffered from back-sighting. He declares that the Germans often deliberately shot the wounded. The enemy successfully resorted to the device of firing over and mining shell-holes. The fighting was very stiff at Hollebeke. Machine-guns, advantageously placed, proved the greatest obstacle to the Germans, who declined to emerge from their concrete dug-outs; consequently, their casualties extremely heavy.

The correspondent mentions that the enemy frequently determinedly counter-attacked unsuccessfully at La Bassée Ville, which is a very definite stepping stone towards Lille. The correspondent also instances a number of splendid feats by airmen, who fought as low as 200 feet in consequence of the lowness of the clouds. He also pays a tribute to the wonderful efficiency of the medical organization.

THE ALLIES' CONFERENCE.

DIPLOMATS DEPARTURE.

London, Aug. 3.—Mr. Lloyd George, Baron Soudan, General Smuts, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Bonar Law and the Russian representatives have left for the south-west coast to attend the Allies' Conference.

THE FRENCH MINISTER OF NAVY.

REASON FOR RESIGNATION.

Paris, Aug. 3.—Admiral Lucie resigned because he objected to the demand of the Chamber that the Navy Committee be empowered to inquire into naval matters.

SPANISH SUBMARINE DECREE.

A GERMAN PROTEST.

Amsterdam, Aug. 3.—A message from Berlin says that the Government has protested to Spain against the submarine decree.

THE FINNISH DIET.

Petrograd, Aug. 3.—The Government has ordered the dissolution of the Finnish Diet, and has fixed the new elections for two months hence.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN GENERAL
RELINQUISHES COMMAND.

Petrograd, Aug. 2.—General Radko Temnitskiy has relinquished Command of the Twelfth Army.

BELGIAN TRADE.

GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

London, August 3.—The Government has appointed representatives from the Foreign Office, the Board of Trade, and the commercial community, to promote trade between the British Empire and Belgium.

U.S. LABOUR FEDERATION.

WILL NOT BE REPRESENTED
AT STOCKHOLM.

London, August 2.—The British and French Trade Unions, Mr. Appleton and Mr. M. J. Gompers respectively, telegraphed Mr. Gompers asking whether the American Federation of Labour would be represented at the Stockholm conference. They received a reply in the negative.

ANOTHER FRENCH MINISTER
RESIGNS.

Paris, Aug. 3.—M. Tcherny Cochin, Foreign Under Secretary, has resigned.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

MUST BE RESTORED.

Paris, August 3.—In the Chamber, M. Ribot, replying to interpellations criticising the Government's policy, again emphasized the necessity for the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, and compensation for the damage done by Germans in France. He declared that Socialists, by going to Stockholm, would be merely mandatories of the Kaiser.

The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 392 votes to 61.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Aug. 3.—Messrs. Samuel, Montagu & Co.'s report states that the silver market is very steady. The undertone is good, while supplies are short and it is difficult to meet the general demand. Shanghai exchange is 3/11.

DEATH OF MR. G. H. MEDHURST.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. G. H. Medhurst who for eleven years—from 1907 to 1912—was manager of the local house of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., and was on the directorates of many of the principal local companies including the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., and he was also a member of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Medhurst, who returned home in 1912, left many friends in the Colony who will deeply regret to learn of his death. He died on the 2nd inst. at Mertham.

THE MIDDLESEX REGIMENT
RAMBLING SECTION.

Although the inclement weather interfered materially with the section activities, the number of individual trips made by the troops at Mount Austin and Victoria during July was 865. The continued popularity of these bi-weekly journeys is proof of their utility and the sincerest form of appreciation.

The light refreshments and other facilities for the outings are provided by the Services Entertainment Committee, who are to be congratulated on the good work their fund is carrying on in the garrison.

WAR CHARITIES.

One telescope and one binoculars are now to be added to the list of glasses received for forwarding to the Manager of the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund. A list of the names of those who have contributed them is given below.

Glasses to be included in the parcel now awaiting despatch should reach the Hon. Secretary (Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax) not later than 10th August.

One telescope from Mr. R. Baker, Hongkong Civil Service.

One binoculars from Mr. R. Baker, Hongkong Civil Service.

The total now stands:—
One stand telescope.
Eighteen hand telescopes.
Fifty-six binoculars.
Donations of \$150.00.

A POET IN METALS.

The Simpson Light has recently been a subject of keen interest among naval men because of its remarkable curative properties. Recently Mr. W. S. Simpson, the discoverer of it, died at his home in London after a long illness. He was a man of remarkable personality with a wide circle of acquaintances in London and his native West of Scotland. His career as an engineer and inventor was, like himself, picturesque and indeed somebody once called him a "poet in metals."

"On movement of the companies into line under the present fighting conditions an energetic officer must always march in rear of the column to prevent the men falling out. Every man who leaves the front or reserved line must have a pass." This is not from a Russian Army order, but from one issued to the Fortich Division of the German Army at Mesines just before the assault.

A MASTER REMEDY.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is a master remedy for all intestinal ailments. One dose relieves, a second dose is rarely necessary to effect a cure. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A GIRL WHO OBJECTED TO
BEING RESOLVED.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a Chinese maid was charged with stealing money, jewellery and clothing, to the sum total of \$63, from her mistress's residence at No. 3 Gresson Street, Wanchai.

The defendant's mistress, who appeared as complainant, deposed that the defendant had stolen the money, jewellery and clothing and then absconded. Witness bought the defendant several years ago. The defendant was not a good servant. She had a bad temper. The witness wished to get her married in order to get some money.

In answer to the charge the defendant said she ran away from the complainant because she wanted to re-sell her. Furthermore, the complainant had frequently beaten her. The defendant admitted having stolen the money and jewellery. The clothing, however, had been given to her by the complainant. The defendant was very miserable.

His Worship adjourned the case until next Wednesday morning.

ALLEGED POCKET-PICKING IN
DES VUEX ROAD.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning an unemployed Chinese was charged with pocket-picking in Des Vux Road Central.

Inspector Kent said it was alleged that the defendant had stolen a purse containing \$26 from the person of a Chinese pedestrian in Des Vux Road Central on the 3rd instant. The complainant was a member of the body guard of the Civil Governor of Canton. The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge, and after evidence was heard, His Worship dismissed the case.

A HUNGRY COOLIE.

"I had nothing to eat for three days so I stole a pair of socks."

This explanation was given to Mr. Dyer Ball this morning by a Chinese coolie charged with the larceny of six pairs of socks from a shop at No. 186 Queen's Road Central.

The defendant, however, had previously been banished from the Colony for five years in 1907 for a similar offence.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF
OPIUM.

Mr. Wood this morning fined a Chinese \$200 with the alternative of three months' hard labour on the charge of being in possession of two tins of prepared opium other than Government opium.

His Worship ordered that the contraband opium be confiscated.

SCRAP IRON AND OLD
ANCHORS.

A Chinese marine hawkier was brought before Mr. Wood this morning on the charge of being in unlawful possession of a number of pieces of scrap iron and several old anchors.

Mr. A. M. Preston appeared as solicitor for the defence, and pleaded not guilty on behalf of his client.

Mr. Preston said the defendant had bought the scrap iron and anchors from time to time and recently brought the lot to the Colony with the intention of selling it here. Whilst the defendant was discharging the iron from a junk into a godown he was accosted by three Chinese detectives. Because the defendant would not give the detectives "tea money" they arrested him on the charge of being in unlawful possession of the iron.

Inspector O'Sullivan informed the magistrate that when the defendant was taken into custody he stated that he purchased the iron from "a man". Since the defendant's arrest, however, he had been unable to locate the man whom he alleged sold him the iron. Stealing scrap iron and anchors was a common practice in the harbour.

His Worship adjourned the case for a week in order to give the defendant further opportunity to find the man from whom he claimed to have bought the iron.

GLASS EYES COMMANDEERED.

All persons engaged in the manufacture, purchase, sale or other dealings in artificial human eyes in the United Kingdom were recently by an order of the Minister of Munitions, required within seven days to send in to the Director of Optical Munitions and Glassware Supply, 17, Finsbury, W., returns containing particulars of the number, type and material of all artificial human eyes in their possession or under their control.

KEEP IT HANDY.

Immediate relief is necessary in attacks of cholera. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.



SOLD BY:

Queen's Dispensary
(HARPER & CO.)

Tel. 492.

31, Queen's Road Central.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE
ENGLISH TAILORS
IN THE COLONY.

Diss Bros

No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(Tower Street)
ESTABLISHED 1868.

A handy lad with a hammer can do it well!

But we employ men who are expert to demonstrate the best way to use

"MALTHOID"

These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience

FREE!

It will make a great difference in your roof!

CHEAP! EASY! WATERPROOF! "MALTHOID" LIGHT! SAFE! SHOWPROOF!

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor, in their Share Report dated August 3rd state:—

The strength in our market referred to in our last circular developed during the week under review, and a great improvement was evinced in many sections, notably Docks, Wharves, and Cements.

A considerable amount of business has been done, and the whole market has presented a more cheerful appearance than for many weeks past. This reaction is probably due to an absence of selling orders from Home, and to the fact that it is generally known that practically all our local companies are in a very sound position and are making good money. The recent level of prices has evidently been far too low.

In Shanghai Cotton Mill shares continue to prove a good market. The profits being made by the various mills must be very large under existing circumstances.

RUBBER is quoted 2s. 6½d. buyers. Plantation.

BANKS.—Hongkong Banks have again changed hands at \$605.

MARINE INSURANCE.—Cantons are sellers at \$340. North China are nominal at \$144, and Union have sellers at \$285. New Zealand are wanted at \$100 (at exchange 73).

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fire are on offer at \$315.

SHIPPING remains unchanged.

KEPINTREPS.—China Sugars are nominally quoted at \$24. There are buyers at \$25. Malabar are buyers at \$23.

OILS AND MINING.—Langkats at \$15. 15 are firm. Rauba are buyers at \$24.5. Tromps at 25s. 6d. and Uralis at 23s. 4d. are wanted. Shells are still wanted at 120s. 6d. locally. Kailans at 34s. 6d. are wanted.

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